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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 22

July 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

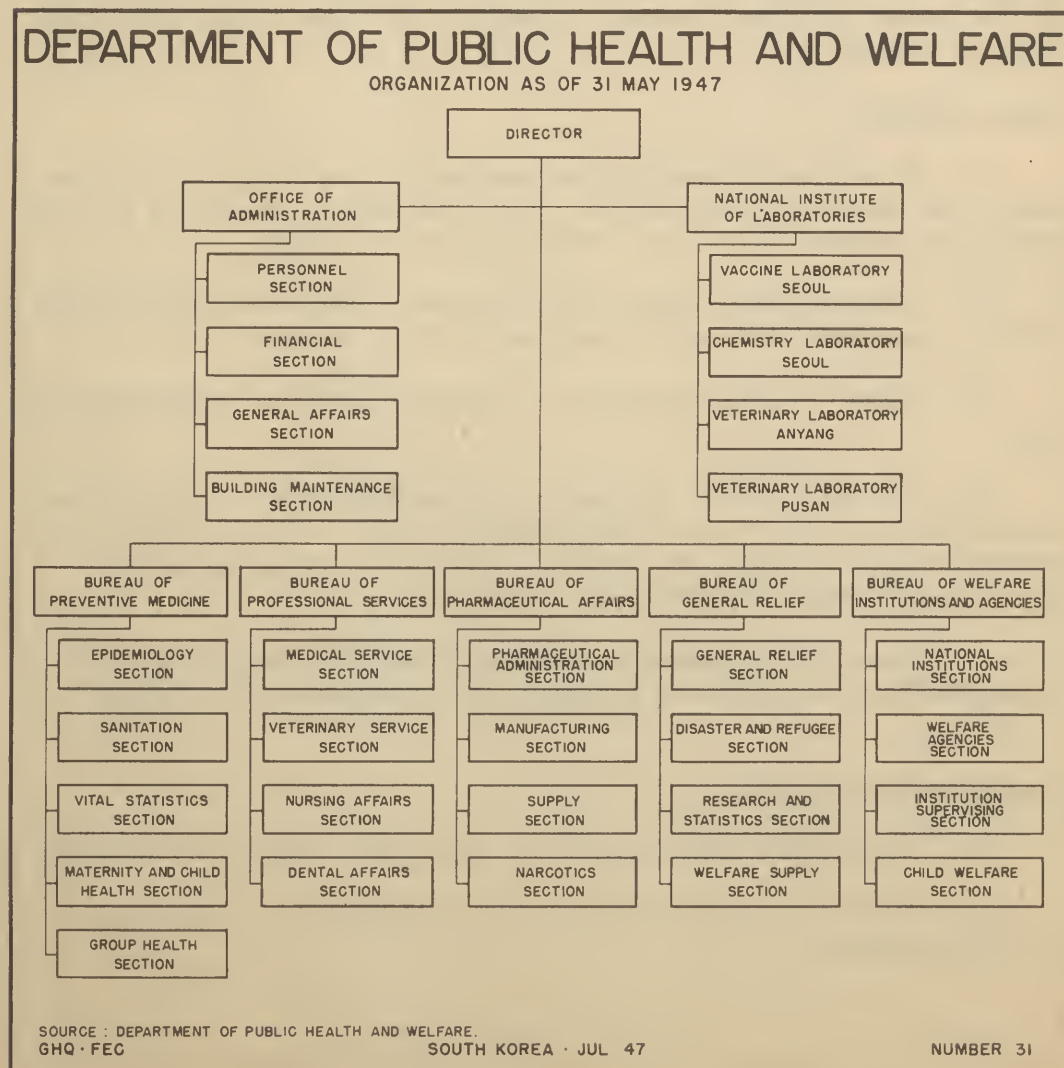
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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ADMINISTRATION

1. The Department of Public Health and Welfare was organized in May into five bureaus containing a total of 21 sections, plus an Office of Administration and a National Institute of Laboratories.



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

2. Typhoid cases in June numbered 1,073, an increase of 62 over May.

3. The incidence of typhus, diphtheria, smallpox and epidemic meningitis declined during June while malaria became the most prevalent disease with a high seasonal gain of 367 percent.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

4. A school of veterinary medicine was established in July as part of Seoul National University. Phases of veterinary training covered in the four-year course include internal medicine, surgery, pathology, pharmacology and bacteriology.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

Nursing Affairs

5. An inspection of medical institutions in Pusan, Chinju, Taegu and Masan showed that more expert care of leprous and psychopathic cases, improvements in hospitals and more funds with which to expand schools of nursing are needed.

6. The curriculum for schools of nursing in South Korea has been revised and expanded. Third-year students may now specialize in operating-room technique, tuberculosis, contagious diseases, midwifery, public health or teaching and administration.

Previously midwifery was the only specialized study offered. The change was instituted by the Educational Committee of the Korean National Nurses' Institute and the Office of Korean Nursing Affairs.

Dental Affairs

7. Of 242 applicants for admission to the Dental College at Seoul, 80, including four women, won approval on the basis of their scholastic record, plus oral entrance examinations.

8. Clinics of the Dental College held summer courses in operative technique and use of amalgam in lieu of gold.

9. There were 491 regularly licensed dentists at the end of July.

10. In addition to regularly licensed dentists, South Korea permits practice by "local" dentists, who are trained through apprenticeship, examined and issued a five-year certificate for limited practice in a specified locality.

Twenty-five persons received "local" dental licenses after passing examinations given to 130 applicants from 14 to 30 July.

Pharmaceutical Affairs

11. Nineteen pharmacists were registered during the month.

12. Of 70 applications for the manufacture of medicines, 30 were approved.

SUPPLY

Production

13. Production of most veterinary biologicals was transferred to the National Institute of Veterinary Research at Pusan. Fowlpest and pullorum antigen vaccines are being produced at both Pusan and Anyang, while the latter institute also produces rabies vaccine and breeds experimental animals.

14. From 28 June to 25 July 1,320,900 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were distributed, leaving 5,375,300 cubic centimeters on hand.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases 28 June - 25 July

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Typhoid	2,170,000	459,500	1,710,500
Typhus	6,400	3,320	65,020
Typhus ^{a/}	0	0	913,040
Cholera	0	1,320,900	5,375,300

Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research 21 June - 25 July

Rinderpest (serum)	0	300,000	1,292,829
Blackleg	13,000	50,000	27,500
Anthrax	1,000	12,560	66,240
Septicemia	20,000	62,000	50,500
Fowlpest	45,000	58,000	153,300

Pusan Institute for Veterinary Research 22 June - 19 July

Rinderpest	60,000	0	217,900
Rinderpest (serum)	100,000	0	2,370,000
Fowlpest	0	92,700	53,700
Infectious pneumonia	20,200	20,000	26,000

^{a/} American.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

NARCOTICS

15. Classes for employees of the Narcotics Division of the Department of Public Health and Welfare were held three times weekly in July. Courses included methods of investigation, administration of narcotics law enforcement, licensing, registry, manufacturing of narcotics and treatment of drug addicts.

16. Narcotics confiscated included 6.7 grams of cocaine, 77.7 of heroin, one gram of morphine, 280 of narcotic powder and 779 of raw opium.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

17. Various national and local welfare agencies cooperated in July to place 252 homeless children and 65 indigent adults in institutions. An additional 42 children found on the streets of Seoul were returned to their homes.

18. UNNRA's current program of aid to Korea was completed on 30 June with the expenditure of approximately \$ 1,000,000 divided equally between South and North Korea for agricultural, industrial and health supplies.

In addition \$ 75,000 worth of medical supplies were distributed to South Korean hospitals and clinics to provide free medical care for the poor.

Other UNRRA aid was received in the form of raw materials including sulfur, copper sulfate, copper and asphalt. Sale to processors at regulated prices netted ¥ 35,000,000 which will be used by the Department of Public Health and Welfare to care for homeless children in South Korea.

19. A LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) shipment of 1,600 pounds of vitamins, 4,300 pounds of cod liver oil, 945 pounds of nursing bottles, 2,000 pounds of sewing kits and 12,000 pounds of miscellaneous medical supplies was distributed early in July to Seoul and refugee camps, principally Uijongbu.

Distribution is supervised by a committee of six Koreans and three missionaries appointed by the Military Governor.

Housing

20. The severe housing shortage has been aggravated by a 22-percent increase in the number of persons living in South Korea and a 38.2-percent increase in residents of Seoul.

21. Shrines, temples and other large buildings are being remodeled to provide emergency housing, while 10 prefabricated houses are being erected at Yongdungpo and the construction of 2,000 housing units requested by the National Economic Board is proceeding.

Refugees

22. Refugee camps along the 38th parallel cared for 38,728 persons in June.

REFUGEE CAMPS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children Under 15</u>	<u>Total Persons Receiving Care</u>
Tosong-ni	4,796	2,084	6,880
Chongdan	1,575	816	2,391
Kaesong	12,526	4,676	17,202
Tongduchon-ni	1,647	795	2,442
Uijongbu	5,515	2,872	8,387
Chumunjin	364	203	567
Chunchon	<u>507</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>859</u>
Total	26,930	11,798	38,728

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

23. Entrance of refugees from North Korea into Seoul was prohibited 1 July until further notice because of overcrowding. Exception will be made for those refugees having relatives in Seoul able to feed and house them.

24. Arrangements were made to permit properly accredited farmers or their agents living on one side of the 38th parallel and working lands lying on the other to pass the border upon presentation of credentials. These people may not carry polished rice out of the American zone nor bring in more than ¥ 1,000 from the North.

25. At the Kaesong refugee camp a study was made of occupational categories of refugees and of their reasons for entering the southern zone.

OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES
Kaesong Camp

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Total</u>
Farmer	10,627	7,055	17,682
Laborer	7,621	599	8,220
Commercial	137	115	252
Student	51	13	64
Government official	62	209	271
Watchmaker	22	3	25
Artisan	30	30	60
Carpenter	15	15	30
Fisherman	0	5	5
Tailor	0	5	5
No specific job	<u>1,920</u>	<u>3,425</u>	<u>5,245</u>
Total	20,385	11,474	31,859

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

REASONS FOR MIGRATION
Kaesong Camp

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hard life	14,810	5,921	20,731
Seeking job	520	372	892
Ideology	252	250	502
For study	51	31	82
By call	4,622	4,778	9,400
For trade	<u>130</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>252</u>
Total	20,385	11,474	31,859

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

REPATRIATION

26. Koreans repatriated from Japan from 30 June to 27 July numbered 1,159. In the same period 83 Japanese were repatriated from Korea.

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